

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. XIV.

F R A N K F O R T , K E N T U C K Y , D E C E M B E R 2 8 , 1 8 6 5 .

N O . 1 7 .

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

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On Religion—Messrs. Riffe, Bruner, Hammond, Gardner, and Cooley.
On Revised Statutes—Messrs. Bunner, Cochran, Dudley, Baker, and Benton.
On Sinking Fund—Messrs. Helm, Cleveland, Garriott, W. J. Worthington, and Allan.

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On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Webb, Wofford, Gray, Harlan, Stout, Buckner, and Roark.

On Claims—Messrs. Conklin, Bush, Woolfolk, Murphy, Wright, Connor, and Wilson.
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On Religion—Messrs. Wilson, Berdles, Jackson Veatch, Mores, Gregory, Riggs, and Baker.
On Ways and Means—Messrs. Varon, Potter, Oglevie, Priest, Hudson, Wood, and Owsley.
On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Draffin, Vanmeter, Harris, Russell, W. H. Gardner, Callahan, and Finn.
On Education—Messrs. Poindexter, Trabue, Lemon, Carlisle, Rodman, Corbett, and Cockrell.
On Military Affairs—Messrs. Wofford, Hinckman, Russell, Patten, Rousseau, Covington, and Burchett.

On Expenditures of the Board of Internal Improvement—Messrs. Covington, Hawthorn, Hauffer, Degum, Shepard, Barber, and Moore.
On the Penitentiary—Messrs. McMillan, Young, Gault, Rodman, Ford, Cockrell, and Davall.

On Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. Young, Priest, Vanmeter, Ballou, Kennedy, Parrott, and Williams.
On Sinking Fund—Messrs. Bush, Josiah Veech, Arpsington, Myers, Wood, Woolfolk, and Potter.
On Banks—Messrs. Bell, Josiah Veech, Traube, McMillan, and Lawrence.
On Library—Messrs. Calhoun, Robert T. Davis, W. H. Gardner, Anderson, and Connor.
On Printing—Messrs. Hawthorn, Craycroft, Yandell, Stoupe, and Reynolds.

On Public Officers—Messrs. Fisher, Draffin, Ford, Davall, and Hillman.
On Federal Relations—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Owsley, Joseph W. Davis, Bijur, Anderson, and Lawrence.

On Court of Appeals—Messrs. Bradley, Sims, Conklin, Webb, and Gatewood.
On Circuit Courts—Messrs. Beckner, Corbin, Ben, Lillard, and McDowell.

On County Courts—Messrs. G. Woodward, Corbett, Bruce, Hodges, and Murphy.

On Revised Statutes—Messrs. Harlan, Sims, Conklin, McDowell, and Carlisle.

On Codes of Practice—Messrs. Robert T. Davis, McDowell, Bijur, McHenry, and Allen.

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On Corporate Institutions—Messrs. Thomas, Haworth, Lillard, Van Seggen, Lemon, Baker, and Carr.

On Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Corbin, Craycroft, Patrick, Riggs, William, Francis Gardner, and Witten.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS

ATTENDANT GENERAL'S DEPT.,
 Frankfort, Oct. 29, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The selection of all soldiers, and 1000s of deceased soldiers, who have claims against the Government, is respectfully invited to the following information:

The Legislature of Kentucky has generously made arrangements for the payment of claims against all our soldiers without expense to them; and all soldiers, discharged or otherwise, and the legal heirs of deceased soldiers, will consult their own interest materially by employing these Agents, who will promptly adjust their claims with the Government.

Col. Chas. D. Peunehaker, Military Agent of Kentucky, residing at Washington City, will promptly present and realize all claims of Kentucky soldiers, free of charge, and will prepare to furnish blank forms of claim-sheets upon application, and will cheerfully give information as to the proper manner of making out accounts. By applying to the soldier will save both time and money; for his office being at Washington City, he is daily in communication with the Disbursing Agent of the Adjutant General's Department, which enables him at once to remedy any deficiencies that may arise in their claims. Local Claim Agents, of course, expect compensation for their services and labor, however, by employing them, in addition to the expense, employ a more remote method of communication with the Departments at Washington, necessarily attended with delay.

The State has also employed local Agents at Louisville, Ky., Col. John Gault and Col. W. D. De B. Morris, who will cheerfully render information and assistance to soldiers having claims due them by the Government, *free of charge*.

The Agent of the Adjutant General's Department, which has been the constant friend of the soldier throughout the rebellion, has established a Claim Agent at Washington, with Local Agents through the different States, and they earnestly invite all soldiers to employ their Agent's their local and settle their own account of charge of their Agents in Kentucky is hereunto attached, and soldiers in their vicinity are requested to call on them for information viz.

E. F. Peacock, Green, Ky.
 Jas. Mason Brown, Frankfort, Ky.

H. H. Burkholder, Louisville, Ky.

This soldier is thus furnished with good and reliable Agents to enable them to husband the means due them by the Government, and they are earnestly desired to employ them without charge.

By order of the Governor:

D. W. LINDSEY,
 Adjutant General of Kentucky.

dec'd

SENATE DIRECTORY.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1865.

Hon. R. T. Jacob, Spkr.—No. 12, Capital Hotel
 A. S. Allan J. M. Harlan's.
 R. T. Baker No. 82, Capital Hotel.
 M. M. Benton No. 5*, Capital Hotel.
 N. R. Black J. C. Hendricks'.
 William S. Batts No. 84, Capital Hotel.
 John B. Bemer No. 71, Capital Hotel.
 T. P. Cardwell J. C. Hendricks'.
 Joseph L. Chandler Mrs. S. H. Sned's.
 W. T. Chiles J. C. Hendricks'.
 F. L. Cleveland Mrs. Harlan's.
 B. C. Cochran Dr. H. Rodman's.
 Ben. S. Coffey Mrs. S. H. Sned's.
 Milton J. Cook W. H. Gray's.
 A. D. Cosby Mr. Harrover's.
 Wm. A. Dudley Gen. Peter Dudley.
 W. W. Gardner No. 27, Capital Hotel.
 Evan M. Garriott Mrs. Welch's.
 Lucien B. Goggins No. 66, Capital Hotel.
 Jas. W. Gorin Mrs. Scott's.
 Wm. H. Grainger No. 90, Capital Hotel.
 T. W. Hammond Mr. Harrover's.
 James Harrison L. Cutcher's.
 John L. Helm Mrs. Evans'.
 P. Johnson J. C. Hendricks'.
 Wm. Johnson S. I. M. Major's.
 Henry C. Lilly W. H. Gray's.
 John J. Landrum L. Cutcher's.
 J. D. Landrum Jerome Weitzell's.
 Thomas Z. Morrow Jerome Weitzell's.
 Elijah Patrick Mrs. Graham's.
 John A. Pugh L. Cutcher's.
 George C. Rile Mrs. Welch's.
 B. W. Stone At home.
 Philip Swigert L. Cutcher's.
 C. T. Worthington Mrs. Graham's.
 Wm. J. Worthington J. C. Hendrick's.
 Dr. J. R. Hawking, Clerk of the Senate, J. Swigert's.
 D. P. Robb, Asst' Clerk J. Swigert's.
 J. W. Prentiss, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, at home.
 Anthony Crockett, Doorkeeper of the Senate, S. I. M. Major's.
 H. P. Hawkins, Page, J. J. Swigert's.
 Clay H. Hatchett, Page, Mrs. Harlan's.

HOUSE DIRECTORY.

H. Taylor, Speaker Mrs. Wingate's.
 Alfred A. Allen No. 29, Capital Hotel
 Wm. B. Anderson W. H. Gray's.
 J. M. Armstrong No. 84, Capital Hotel.
 Geo. W. Billew J. C. Hendricks'.
 Elijah C. Biker "Alesct."
 Lander Buber L. Cutcher's.
 William Beards Joshua F. Bell's.
 Martin B. Björn Mr. Scott's.
 Willis R. Bradley L. Cutcher's.
 James Breen Mr. Harrover's.
 P. H. C. Bruce Mr. Reddih'e's.
 B. F. Buckner Mrs. Major's.
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 Isaac Calhoun J. J. Quim'.
 Geo. W. Carlisle Reddi'h'e's.
 D. R. Carr Mrs. Welch's.
 Ferg. C. Ceekill Jacob Swigert's.
 Wm. L. Conklin J. Watson's.
 W. G. Connor Dr. Vallanburgh's.
 Thomas H. Corbett L. Cutcher's.
 James M. Corbin Mr. Harrover's.
 Wm. H. Covington M. B. Chin's.
 Chas. R. Craycroft Mrs. Scott's.
 J. Joseph W. Davis No. 62, Capital Hotel.
 Robert T. Davis No. 80, Capital Hotel.
 U. P. Dogman Mrs. Garrard's.
 D. J. Duthie L. Cutcher's.
 W. P. Duyall W. H. Gray's.
 Chas. B. Earis No. 67, Capital Hotel.
 James P. Ford Jas. Watson's.
 Francis Gardner Merrivether's Hotel.
 W. H. Gardner Mrs. Welch's.
 John J. Gatewood No. 80, Capital Hotel.
 J. W. Gault Reddi'h'e's.
 John M. Gray Mrs. Cook's.
 Richard Gregory At home.
 James Harlan, Jr. Mrs. Johnson's.
 H. G. Harris No. 82, Capital Hotel.
 Jacob H. Hartmore No. 59, Capital Hotel.
 James R. Hindman Mrs. Welch's.
 R. C. Hudson Dr. Vallanburgh's.
 Burton W. S. Hoffaker W. H. Gray's.
 Julian E. Kennedy Jerome Weitzell's.
 Moses B. Lacy Mrs. Graham's.
 J. F. Lawrence No. 52, Capital Hotel.
 Geo. W. Lemon No. 72, Capital Hotel.
 D. J. Lillard Mrs. Major's.
 Jerome Weitzell's Jerome Weitzell's.
 Wm. M. McDowell M. B. Chin's.
 Milton M. Graw Mrs. Hampton's.
 Henry D. McHenry No. 4, Capital Hotel.
 John F. McMillan Jacob Swigert's.
 W. H. Moore J. C. Hendricks'.
 Lewis Myers J. J. Quim'.
 Hugh Newell Mrs. Garrard's.
 John W. Oglevie L. Cutcher's.
 J. Q. Owsley Mrs. Evans'.
 W. E. Parrott Mrs. Sned's.
 Remond Patrick Mrs. Graham's.
 J. C. Patten W. H. Gray's.
 Geo. Poindexter Mrs. Welch's.
 Pleasant J. Potter No. 62, Capital Hotel.
 Geo. M. Priest Reddi'h'e's.
 John H. Reynolds J. C. Hendricks'.
 J. B. Riggs "Alesct."
 John R. Thomas No. 4, Capital Hotel.
 Theodore Thompson L. Cutcher's.
 B. F. Trabue Mrs. Welch's.
 Isaac C. Vaumer No. 62, Capital Hotel.
 Thomas W. Varnum W. H. Gray's.
 Jackson Veatch No. 50, Capital Hotel.
 Isaac N. Webb No. 51, Capital Hotel.
 J. M. Williams Mrs. Welch's.
 James Wilson No. 52, Capital Hotel.
 Geo. H. Witton J. C. Hendricks'.
 Frank L. Wofford L. Cutcher's.
 James Wood M. B. Chin's.
 Joseph B. Wofford Mrs. Scott's.
 Dayton S. Wright Mr. Harrover's.
 John A. Yaudell J. C. Hendricks'.
 Bryan R. Young M. B. Chin's.
 Edwin Thomas, Clerk No. 81, Capital Hotel.
 Jas. W. Tate, Asst' C.P.C. Mrs. Welch's.
 H. A. Raper, Sergeant-at-Arms, M. B. Chin's.
 A. J. Crittenden, Doorkeeper, at home.
 L. W. McKee, Clerk of Committee on Enrolments, Mrs. Wingate's.
 Henry Crittenden, Page, At home.
 B. T. Riner, Page, M. B. Chin's.
 Russell Speed, Page, At home.
 Bent Moore, Page, At home.

In *Testimony Whereof*, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, Done at Frankfort, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State, By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary, dec'd & w'tc'd.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JAMES M. BRYANT did, on the 29th day of October, 1865, kill and murder John J. Walker, in Morentown, Butler county, Ky., and has fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said JAMES M. BRYANT, and his delivery to the jailor of Butler county, within one year from the date hereof.

In *Testimony Whereof*, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, Done at Frankfort, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State, By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary, dec'd & w'tc'd.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN SANDER stands indicted before the Circuit Court of Grant county, for the murder of John Osborne committed on the 3d of October, 1865, in Grant county, and said John Sanders is now a fugitive from justice going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said John Sanders and his delivery to the jailor of Grant County, within one year from the date hereof.

In *Testimony Whereof*, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, Done at Frankfort, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State, By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary, dec'd & w'tc'd.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN and ROBERT WISEMAN did, on the 31st day of October, 1865, murder John Wilson, and the disposer of his official duties in the city of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said John and Robert Wiseman, and their delivery to the jailor of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

In *Testimony Whereof*, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, Done at Frankfort, the 2d day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State, By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary, dec'd & w'tc'd.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$1,500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JACOB GILTNER stands indicted in the Clay Circuit Court for the murder of William Clark, and that said Jacob Giltner has fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of **One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Jacob Giltner, and his delivery to the jailor of Clay county, within one year from the date hereof.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[Communicated.] REORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR.
Office in the same building with the State Printer,
opposite the Court-house, St. Clair Street, Frank-
fort, Ky.

ADVERTISING.

One square, 10 lines nonpareil or less, 1 inser-
tion \$1.00
25 cents for each subsequent insertion.
One square during Session of Legislature 50
[No] liberal contracts can be made for larger
advertisements to be inserted in the same issue.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 28, 1863.

No Government upon earth ever presented such strange inconsistencies as does that of the United States. The Secretary of State has just published to the world the ratification by three-fourths of the States of the Constitutional Amendment, and declares that it is now a part of the Constitution. For the purpose of making the required number of States, he has included the *bogus* State of West Virginia, a State made in direct violation of a plain prohibition of the Constitution, and also eight Southern States lately in rebellion, and whose duly accredited delegates to Congress have been excluded from seats in that body, and their State organizations wholly ignored.

Thus the anomalous spectacle is presented of counting these Southern States to make up the requisite number to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, when at the same time their authority to participate in the ordinary legislation of the country is wholly denied. They are competent to participate in the change of the organic law of the land, but incompetent to aid in the passage of the most unimportant act of Congress. They are recognized as States for the purpose of amending the Constitution, but at the same time they are denied any of the benefits of the instruments so amended. Was there ever such an outrage perpetrated in this or in any other country? Is it not a burlesque upon a constitutional government? These Southern States are denied the privilege of an organized Territory, although the most of its inhabitants may consist of Indians, grizzly bears, and buffaloes, and yet they are held altogether incompetent to participate in the amendment of the organic law of the land. As Territories their delegates would be entitled to seats in Congress, though not entitled to vote or participate in the discussions. Even this privilege has been denied to the delegates from these Southerner States, but the more important privilege has been accorded to them of participating in the amendment of a Constitution for the *bogus* States, but in which they find no guarantees for themselves or their citizens, though subject to all the burdens which it imposes. They are neither *fish*, *flesh*, nor *food*. They are not *States*, nor are they *Territories*. These are the *political military organizations* upon whose ratification Mr. Seward has declared to the country the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. Can anything be more anomalous, not to say monstrous?

But these are not the only difficulties to be met with in this great *more ignominy*. The President himself is a citizen of one of these nondescript organizations. We understand that the Radicals are scanning closely the title of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, and it will not be difficult, upon the theory which excludes the Southern delegates from seats in Congress, to oust him from the presidential chair. The writer was in former days a Democrat, hence he has nothing of that hereditary horror of the name. In the memorable contest of 1860 he was a supporter of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency; later he was identified with the marriage of the Douglas and Bell men of the State, and became a Union Democrat. We shall wait a representation in the delibration of its national conventions. We want our voice heard, and that it shall be potent. Then let us, like rational men, draw a veil over the past; remember it only to profit by its errors, and organize for the coming conflict; and let us say at once that, inasmuch as the only national organization with which we have community of sentiment is the Democratic party, therefore we are Democrats.

President proclaims—martial laws—military departments—and orders from “these headquarters”—suspension of the writ of habeas corpus—provisional governors, and orders from them for elections by the military, under the supervision of the bayonets, would let no one to vote but the “amnesties,” and all else he might determine to do in relation thereto and all that Congress had done, no odds what. Every man should swear to go against the existing and established Constitution and Government of his State and to sustain the President’s purpose to subvert the same, else he considered by the fact that he had been in rebellion, or lived in the State where rebellion was attempted, and having forfeited all his rights.

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The above extract from a very able article in the Lexington Observer and Reporter—that stanch old Whig organ—meets our unequalled indifference, and we will contribute to perpetuate and extend the present happy agreement between former political opponents, so far as our ability permits, and to build up a grand conservative party, against which the factions that are now ruining the country shall strive in vain.

LETTER FROM W. A. DUDLEY.
SENATE CHAMBER, Dec. 19.
Editor of Frankfort Commonwealth:

Sir—I am not in the habit of troubling myself with efforts to correct newspaper misrepresentations of my course, but your paper of this morning contains an article on the subject of Contested Elections which, in justice to the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Senate, I entreat you to publish.

If the party opposed to the measures of radicalism in the country were called “Conservative,” “Whig,” or what-not, he would cordially cooperate with it and wear its name. Such we cannot but believe is the feelings of the conservative men of the State. Then let a convention be called, and let the Democratic party in Kentucky be organized; let none of our strength be frittered away by petty factions and aimless jealousies and quibbles with regard to the names and sentiments of days gone by. We have, perhaps, differed with you upon some things during the past four years; that difference no longer exists.

Whether you have come to us or we have gone to you should certainly be no ground of quarrel between us; it is enough that we are agreed.

We give you the right hand of fellowship; asking no questions, we ask no more from you. Your views as to the necessity of a speedy and thorough party organization meet our hearty approbation, and shall receive our warmest support.

(For the Yeoman.)

AMNESTY OATH—PATENT RIGHT CITIZENS.

When we look back at the course pursued by the President and the military in reconstructing the Southern States, as it is called, the high-handed usurpations with which the thing has been done, and reflect that every man from Tennessee and the other slave States, except from the border States, now claiming seats in Congress do so under these bogus State governments, we pray from the very bottom of our heart that not a mother’s son of them may be admitted into Congress.

A little time and the people will find out that all this State-making is outside of Presidential powers; that it has not the expansive claim of a military necessity to justify it, nor a necessity as a means to put down a

rebellion; but is in itself rebellion, revolution, usurpation, if not treason on the part of those engaged in it.

While the war was going on people were not allowed to discuss Presidential doings, and any suggestions that the President was with regard to the organization of the party in the State in opposition to the revolutionists gives us peculiar gratification. In the very nature of the case, there can now be put two parties in Kentucky. Party lines are now well defined in the Northern States. Upon the one side is the Radical party, assuming the moniker of “Union,” headed by Sumner, Wilson, Chase, Thad, Stevens & Co; upon the other side is the Democratic party. Between these parties the people of Kentucky must choose. The idea of organizing or perpetuating a third party in this State, with no national organization with which to act, and no object but mere local consideration, is absurd. What name the party bears is of no concern to thoughtful men. True, there are very many good men in Kentucky to whom former days the name of “Democrat” was odious in the extreme—as was the term “Whig” to others; but the issue of those days have passed away. Would that they were still alive. Parties have been reorganized—new issues have been forced upon the country and must be met. An overwhelming majority of the people of Kentucky are on the side of the Democratic party of the North. Of this there is no mistake. Thousands of them too are of those who were members of the old Whig party, and as a consequence inherited a hatred for the name of Democrat. But it must be remembered that the feeling against the party grew not out of its name, but resulted from the measures advocated by the party which bore the name. These have all passed into history—the anomalous position of affairs in this State during the past fours years, has had the effect to obliterate old party organizations, associations, and attachments. We now find ourselves surrounded by a combination of circumstances entirely new. We find, further, that those in the State who have ranged themselves upon the side of Radicalism are thoroughly organized and at work. Names no more for them. No recollection of past differences disturbs the harmony of their action. Whatever they may have been in days of yore, they are resolved now to be “homogeneous.”

Let us profit by their example. Let a thorough organization of all the elements of Conservatism in the State be at once effected. To that end let a convention be called, and in that convention let all mention of former opinions be pretermitted. No good can now result from keeping alive the memory of former differences. We have to do only with the present and the future. The only question to be asked of a man now which can be of practical benefit is, “what are your opinions of the issues now before us?” This no time to haggle upon names and abstractions. A great work is before us; a work which requires perfect unanimity. We are bound in the nature of things to co-operate with the Democratic party of the nation, and we can only do so effectually by assuming its name. We shall want a representation in the delibration of its national conventions. We want our voice heard, and that it shall be potent. Then let us, like rational men, draw a veil over the past; remember it only to profit by its errors, and organize for the coming conflict; and let us say at once that, inasmuch as the only national organization with which we have community of sentiment is the Democratic party, therefore we are Democrats.

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A little time and the people will find out that all this State-making is outside of Presidential powers; that it has not the expansive claim of a military necessity to justify it, nor a necessity as a means to put down a

rebellion; but is in itself rebellion, revolution, usurpation, if not treason on the part of those engaged in it.

over the solemnity of oaths, to ask a decent man to swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and the acts and doings of the Black Republican party at the same time. It is said on higher than the President’s authority that “a man cannot serve two masters at the same time—he cannot serve God and the devil and be true to both.”

Any one who supports the Constitution of the United States, must condemn many of the acts of Congress passed during the rebellion, and all the proclamations of the President made about slavery.

Tell it not amongst the nations of the earth—breath it not in a land of Constitutions, that such oaths can be required for any purpose—an oath which ignores the Courts of Justice entirely, and places acts of Congress above the Constitution. For the acts of Congress must be sustained, though directly against the Constitution, and acts of Congress and Presidential proclamations about slavery must be upheld though declared void by the Courts of Justice.

Men who have taken that oath are aiding the President and his party to overturn State Constitutions, and make new ones—to make amendments to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, and placing the negro on equality with the white man.

Are these new patent oath-clad citizens made by the President of the United States the men, are the Constitutions they make, the States they form, the Legislatures they elect, the amendments to the Constitution of the United States such Legislatures ratify, that Kentucky is bound to respect and obey? If yes, then are we the slaves of a party—the servants of a faction, no longer citizens of the United States and the several States, only bound to obey the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, but we are the mere serfs of Andy Johnson, Sumner, Wilson, & Co., for we are obeying them entirely.

The truth is to despoil the Southern people of their slaves, to deprive them of the sovereignty which belongs to their States, to make a centralized power at Washington which may control State action in a way never contemplated or intended by the makers of the Union, was and is the deliberate purpose of the party in power.

The Black Republicans have overthrown States and reconstructed them by force—they are remodelling the Constitution and the Union, by means as contrary to good faith as could possibly be practiced.

The amendment to the Constitution was not submitted by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of the Congress of the United States.

It will not be ratified by three-fourths of the lawfully elected and constituted Legislatures of the States.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 28, 1863.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.	LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
Morning Express.....	7 A. M.	9:5 A. M.
Evening Express.....	3:33 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON.		
Morning Express.....	8:20 A. M.	7:45 P. M.
Evening Express.....	5:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.

Stage Departures.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
Harrold'sburg and Danville, (Daily).....	8:30 A. M.
Shelbyville, (Daily).....	8:00 A. M.
Georgetown and Paris, (tri-Weekly).....	10: A. M.

Office at Capital Hotel.

We ask the attention to a call for a convention of the farmers of the county at the Court-house in the city of Frankfort, on Saturday, the 30th inst. The business of the proposed meeting is of great importance to the farming and other interests of the county, and we hope to see the attendance large.

RIVER MATTERS.—All persons having freight to ship will be gratified to learn of the arrival of the Wren, Capt. Samuels, and our old friend Marsh. Woods, Clerk, direct from Louisville. The shrill whistle of this favorite steamer was heard with much pleasure by the citizens of Frankfort, as it was a proclamation loud that the railroad monopoly was broken up. Cheap groceries and cheap fuel will be most welcome to our people. We recommend all having freight to ship to wait the return of the Wren, from her trip above, as it will afford her accommodating officers great pleasure to receive their favors.

DEATH OF "SIMON SUGGS."—The Montgomery Advertiser of the 5th says: "Birch H. Young, of Tallapoosa county, died last month at his residence in that county. He lived to be nearly seventy years of age. He was a man of generous heart and many weaknesses in a moral point of view. He was most resolutely connected, and at one time possessed of great wealth, which he recklessly wasted. He was the original of the portrait familiar to many thousand readers in the United States under the name of Simon Suggs, whose "Adventures," written by the talented Hooper, made a cherished book in the library of every lover of genuine American humor."

THE ESTATE OF MR. LINCOLN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* says that Justice Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, the executor of Mr. Lincoln's estate, reports that Mr. Lincoln left about \$85,000, \$75,000 of which is in five-twenty stocks. He left in Springfield about four thousand dollars' worth of real estate.

GEORGE M. BOICE, Esq., publishes a card denying the statement which has been going the rounds of the newspapers, that he had donated \$100,000 to the Hon. J. C. Breckinridge.

The President has revoked the rewards offered for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, and William G. Cleary.

(From the Louisville Democrat.)

The following paragraph, from our esteemed correspondent "Pisa," should have appeared in his letter, published on the first page of Thursday's Democrat. As it was omitted in its regular position, we give it below:

Yesterday morning the Governor sent in his approval of the bill repealing the expatriation act. This was not looked for. It seemed generally understood that he would return the bill with his veto. He had intimated as much to members. Be it said to his credit, that, upon looking into the matter and carefully considering it, he became convinced of the propriety of the veto—if not of the unconstitutionality of the act.

The Governor has a clear head, and upon the other side thought generally arrives at correct conclusions; and we will let the justice to say that we do not doubt that he always acts from his honest convictions of right.

Upon the announcement of his approach he was greeted by an involuntary round of applause by the throng.

The work of restoring the State to the old order of things goes bravely on. There will very soon be no evidence of the terrible war through which we have passed upon the statute book. Let everything be forgiven and forgotten which is unpleasant.

—♦—♦—

(From the Paris Citizen.)

MESSRS. EDITORS:—W. T. Davis, Esq., who has introduced all the measures toward relieving Confederates of their disabilities, in the Legislature, is from Bourbon County, and a son of the Hon. Garrett Davis.

The above is cut from one of the Louisville papers. Permit me to say it reflects much credit on our Representative and his devotion to his head and heart. It shows him to be a gentleman of enlarged and liberal views, coupled with a magnanimity in striking contrast to the liberal and fanatical of the ultra.

Yours, &c.
A SUBSCRIBER.

D. HOWARD SMITH, Esq.—This gentleman, an old friend of ours, is announced to-day as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals. We have known him long, and we like all others who know him, can give him the warmest personal endorsement. He has every personal quality that can adorn a gentleman. He is able, just, generous, and accomplished, and we may add that his qualifications for the discharge of the duties of the place he seeks are unequalled.

It is true that Howard Smith was in the rebellion, but bitterly has he suffered. His error by the loss of all his property, while he has a wife and ten children upon his hands. Moreover, all his influences in the war were on the side of humanity to prisoners. Many instances have been narrated in which Federal officers were rescued from captivity and suffering by his earnest intercession. The great good which he did in this respect procured for him clemency from the Federal Government when he himself became a prisoner—*Louisville Journal*.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes as follows:

As Kentucky is the central State of the Union, so is she the center of attraction and interest at present; or, to use a piece of elegant slang, "the cynosure of all eyes." In the United States is (or are) the eye of refuge, and the world's fortress of liberty. Kentucky is the cradle of American liberty. The impressed of the world fly to these States for refuge, and the oppressed of other States may now fly to Kentucky as freedom's safest sanctuary. God bless her! She is at once the key-stone of this arch, the savior of the Union, and the bark of conserving her erring sons, the Hon. Wm. E. Simms, is about to be prodigied his transgressions. His papers have passed the Attorney General's approval, and only await the President's signature.

This report, as there is no such evidence, bar,

the above report made to the Senate of Kentucky in the case of Harrison Thompson, contesting the right of Doctor Allan to a seat in the Senate from the counties of Clark and Madison. It will show the frauds and outrages attempted to be perpetrated upon the people of the State, and shows by what vile means the Babes have attempted to govern free-men. We ask our readers to give this document a careful perusal:

The 29th Senatorial District is composed of the counties of Clarke and Madison. An ordinary election the first time the county is believed to have about 1,100 voters, and the last list out 1,750—making for the whole Senatorial District an average of about 2,200 voters. At the recent Senatorial election but 2,100 votes were cast, of which Allan received 1,424 and Thompson 893, giving to Allan a majority of 331 upon the vote cast, with a vote of nearly 7,000 registered. The principal deficiency was in the county of Clarke, and it is to the minnow in which the election was conducted in that county that we now propose to direct the attention of the Senate.

It appears from the testimony of Wm. C. Scott, the deputy assessor of the United States for the counties of Clarke, that a few days before the August election, he acting under the instruction of David S. Goodloe of Lexington, the United States Assessor for the Congressional District, and in conjunction with Dr. Charles Chase, Charles Eglin and James Ogden, Lewis Adams, E. R. Sproutwood, and George Jackson himself, the elector, did make out and prepare lists of the names of persons residing in each election precinct of the county, who should not be allowed to vote at the election, and did deliver those lists to General Palmer, then commanding the United States troops stationed in that county, who instantly caused all voter to be voted, whom was described therein.

The origin of this system of proscription, however, dates still further back. It is stated in the deposition of James H. G. Bush, that at a meeting of those whom he calls "true Union men," held in Frankfort, during the month of May last, and which meeting was held with closed doors, W. L. Neale was nominated as candidate for Treasurer of the State. The meeting was addressed by General Palmer and others. The speech of General Palmer was correctly reported in the newspapers at the time, but its purport is not remembered by the witness. "Some of the speakers alluded to the fact that in trial law ought to be confined in Kentucky, and that rebels and their sympathizers 'will not be allowed to vote and that the military ought to interfere for that purpose'; but no reason given that these words were adopted." The order of General Palmer is not just before the election in effect, nor are these suggestions, fresh in the recollection of the Senate. Another order, issued by "Gen'l Brigadier Gen'l J. F. Wade," then commanding the military district of which the county of Clarke formed a part, and dated August 4th, 1863, directs the strict observance of the rules of General Palmer; directs a guard to be stationed in the immediate vicinity of the polls at two different places, and warns all persons not to be in General Palmer's order to absent themselves from the polls on the day of election, on pain of fines and trial by military commission."

W. A. DUDLEY,
JOHN L. HILL,
JOSEPH H. CHANDLER.

(From the Louisville Democrat.)

OUR FRANKFORT CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 5, 1863.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In our letter yesterday we alluded to the report of the committee in relation to the seat of O. P. Johnson, with some expression of surprise at the result. In order that the public may understand the motives which actuated the committee, and to vindicate the members of the committee as well as the Senate against covert charges and imbeciles of partisanship in the decision of these contests, we will embody the report entire. Here it is:

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the investigation of the election and return of O. P. Johnson, Senator from the Eighth Senatorial District, beg leave to report:

That they have carefully examined the testimony of all before them, and while they are satisfied that threatening speeches were made and much abusive language indulged in by Col. Johnson, commanding the United States forces in that district, a few days before the election, in point of law, but that his conduct was not illegal, nor did he commit any violation of the laws of the United States or of the State of Kentucky.

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R. C. STEELE,
DEALER IN, AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF,
KENTUCKY COAL AND PITTSBURG COAL.
(Office with Tate & Hawkins.)
Main Street, opposite Capital Hotel,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

ANNOUNCEMENTS TO THE CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT
that he is now prepared to furnish Pittsburg Coal in any quantity, and will be ready to supply Kentuck River Coal so soon as navigation opens.
dec'd d&wif

SOMETHING NEW!

MAJOR HAS A FEW HANDSOME PHOTOGRAPHIC BIBLES, elegantly got up.
dec'd if

CAPITAL HOTEL

Frankfort, Ky.

J. B. AKIN..... Proprietor.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL HAS BEEN REPAIRED FOR THE APPROACHING WINTER SEASON. BAR, BILLIARD ROOM, BILLIARD SHOP, AND BATHING SALOON ATTACHED. THE ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB HAVE ALSO MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR UNUSUAL ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE WHOLE SEASON. SEE OUR PROPRIETOR'S MANAGEMENT.

dec'd d&wif

New Livery Stable.

S. M. NOEL..... ROBT. CHURCH,

NOEL & CHURCH,

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF S. M. MAJOR IN THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS STABLES ON MAIN STREET, THE UNDERSIGNER HAS AND KEPS CONSTANTLY

FINE FUR HATS FOR MEN AND BOYS;
FINE VELVET HATS FOR MEN AND BOYS;
FINE CLATH HATS FOR MEN AND BOYS;
FINE FUR CAPS FOR MEN AND BOYS;
FINE CLOTH CAPS FOR MEN AND BOYS;
FINE BIRMINGHAM CAPS FOR MEN AND BOYS;
WOOL HATS OF ALL STYLES, FROM 15 CENTS TO \$3;
CHEAP CAPS;

LADIES' KID BOOTS;

LADIES' KID HALBORNE SHOES;

LADIES' KID BUCKLES;

LADIES' KID SLIPPERS;

LADIES' LASTING CONGRESS GAITERS;

LADIES' LASTING SIDE-LACE GAITERS;

LADIES' LASTING FLAT GAITERS;

LADIES' LASTING SLIPPERS;

LADIES' POLISH BOOTS, GLOVE KID, FLANNEL LINED;

GOAT, MOROCCO, CALF, AND KIP SHOES FOR WOMEN IN EVERY STYLE AND PRICE;

CHILDREN'S SHOES—LASTING, KID, MOROCCO, CALF,

AND KIP, IN ALL STYLES AND PRICES;

YOUTH'S SHOES—KID, MOROCCO, CALF, AND KIP;

MISSES' SHOES—KID, MOROCCO, CALF, AND KIP;

BOY'S BOOTS AND SHOES;

WOMEN'S CLOTH CAPE BOOTS;

Men's Fine Pegged CALF BOOTS;

Men's GRAN-LEATHER BOOTS;

Men's KID BOOTS;

Men's BIRMINGHAM BOOTS;

ROGERS' KNIVES AND SCISSORS;

WESTONHOLM'S KNIVES AND SCISSORS;

WADE & BURTON'S KNIVES AND SCISSORS;

WADE & BURTON'S KNIVES AND SCISSORS;

Butler's KNIVES;

All styles and prices, from 15 cents up.

L. HORN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Frankfort, Ky.

PRACTICES IN THE COURT OF APPEALS,

Federal Courts, and in the Circuit Courts of this and adjoining counties, and takes collections for fees part of this State.

JNO. RODMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Frankfort, Ky.

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